# Athletics

## Sidelines

**When Rex Lee was chosen to lead a committee to review the National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcement policies,** critics were quick to note that he had represented the association before the U.S. Supreme Court in a 1988 hearing on the investigative process. In January 1989 the Court upheld the N.C.A.A.'s right to enforce its rules, deciding against Jerry Tarkanian, the men's basketball coach at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

The critics charged that because Mr. Lee previously had defended the association's enforcement policy—and reportedly earned more than $100,000 for doing so—he could not be expected to be objective in his present position.

Even some supporters of the N.C.A.A. questioned the choice, wondering why the association would open itself up to charges of bias, even if unwarranted.

But Richard D. Schultz, the N.C.A.A.'s executive director, pointed out another fact that may mollify some of the critics. He noted that in 1984, when Mr. Lee was U.S. Solicitor General, he sided with the Universities of Georgia and Oklahoma in an antitrust suit against the N.C.A.A.

The Supreme Court ruled that the N.C.A.A.'s dominance of the televising of college football games constituted a monopoly, and struck down the association's television plan. The United States, led by Mr. Lee, supported the colleges in their challenge of the N.C.A.A.

"Beating the N.C.A.A. there was much more devastating than whatever role he played in the Tarkanian case," said Mr. Schultz.

Mr. Schultz added that Mr. Lee's experience as president of Brigham Young University and as Solicitor General made him the right choice to lead the committee.

■

**Oral Roberts University announced last month that it planned to rejoin the N.C.A.A.,** which it quit in 1989 because of financial difficulties.

Richard Roberts, the university's vice-president and son of the evangelist for whom the university is named, said: "Our financial condition in our athletic department is in order. I feel that our return to the N.C.A.A. will be good for O.R.U., good for our supporters, and good for Tulsa," the university's home town.

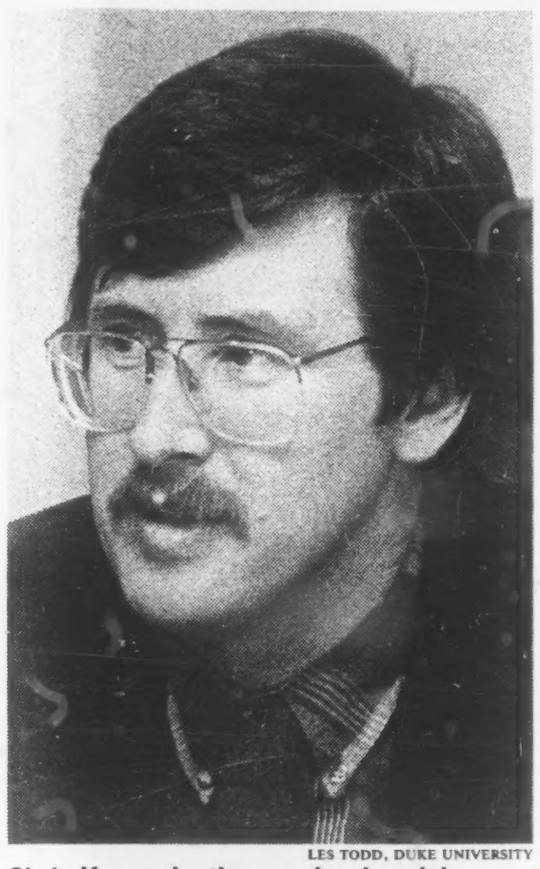
Just because the university seems to have licked its financial problems does not mean it will be totally in the clear if it joins the N.C.A.A. in 1993, as it hopes to do.

In the weeks after the university announced its decision to leave the N.C.A.A. for the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, news reports indicated that the association's investigators had been looking into possible abuses in the Oral Roberts program.

Presumably, that investigation would resume if the university tried to rejoin the N.C.A.A.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

**David Smith, Syracuse's admissions director: "We're talking about people who fit into an overall range, although they may be in the lower end of the range."**



LES TODD, DUKE UNIVERSITY

**Chris Kennedy, the academic adviser for Duke's athletes: "There's a standard that's never going to be violated: Can the kid graduate?"**

## *7 Private Institutions Say They Do Not Use Special-Admissions Rules for Any Students*

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Seven private institutions responding to a *Chronicle* survey reported that they accepted no special-admission students among either athletes or other students. All seven—Duke, Northwestern, Southern Methodist, Stanford, and Vanderbilt Universities, Boston College, and the University of Notre Dame—said they considered every student individually.

Officials at Syracuse University said it admitted 59 students two years ago in a state-financed program for disadvantaged students, but had no other special admits.

None of those institutions, however, suggested that they made no exceptions for athletes in the admissions process.

### What Criteria for Admission?

"Private schools can say, 'No, we don't have any special admits,' " said Cynthia Patterson, assistant athletics director for compliance and academic services at Southern Methodist University. "But to say that athletes are admitted using the same processes or same criteria as other matriculants, that's just not true."

Officials at most of the colleges that report no special admissions said they considered many other things besides academic performance when judging applicants.

Duke University, for instance, weighs what it calls an applicant's "positive energy" in deciding whether he or she is fit for admission. Chris Kennedy, the academic adviser for Duke's athletes, said that under the concept of positive energy, the university looks at a student's "special talents and accomplishments," and seeks to gauge the student's potential contribution to the university outside the classroom. Talent in athletics is often a factor.

As a result, Mr. Kennedy said, "the average scores for athletes, and particularly football and basketball players, are going to be lower than for other students."

"But there's a standard that's never going to be violated: Can the kid graduate?" Mr. Kennedy said. "That's why we don't say here's the cutoff, a 950 S.A.T. and a 3.2 G.P.A. A kid is a much more complicated entity than that, in admissions."

### Most 'Special Admits' Were Athletes

None of the 59 "special admits" who entered Syracuse in 1989-90 were athletes, said David Smith, the admissions director.

But Mr. Smith added that Syracuse had admitted some athletes whose high-school grades and test scores "fell somewhere between Proposition 48 and what we would otherwise expect." In other words, the academic qualifications of those students fell short of the university's general standards but exceeded the minimum requirements set by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for participation by freshmen: a 2.0 grade-point average in 11 core-curriculum courses and a 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

**"I get nervous when people look for numerical parity. Where we draw the line is in making a judgment that the person can come here and be successful. That's what we do."**

He added: "If an institution is involved in the routine welcoming of young people who at the outset are understood to be hopeless, that's a problem. But in the vast majority of cases, that's not what we're talking about."

"I get nervous when people are looking for numerical parity in this area. Where we draw the line is in making a judgment that the person can come here and be successful. That's what we do." ■

## Special Admissions for Athletes Found to Be Widespread

*Continued From Page A1*

meaningful degrees, they argue, how they were admitted is relatively unimportant.

But a consensus is slowly forming among college administrators and sports officials alike that athletes should be treated like other students whenever possible.

For instance, a certification program that has been proposed by the N.C.A.A.'s executive director, Richard D. Schultz—and endorsed in March by the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics—would compare the performance of an individual college's athletes in a number of areas with the institution's other students.

That would mean requiring a college to offer special admission to roughly the same proportion of athletes as of other students.

"The make-up of the entering freshman class of athletes would have to match the entering class for the rest of the university," says Mr. Schultz. "If 10 per cent of the entering class are special admits who do not meet normal admission requirements but are admitted anyway, athletes' special admission could not exceed that number."

Judging by the data in *The Chronicle*'s survey, many Division I-A colleges fall short of that mark. Of the 73 Division I-A colleges that said they had made exceptions in admissions, all but 9 had made exceptions for a greater proportion of athletes than of other students.

Thirteen of the 73 colleges reported that the proportion of athletes admitted under special standards was at least 10 times as high as the proportion of special exceptions made for all students.

An additional 35 colleges said they had admitted at least five times the percentage of athletes under special admissions standards as they did other students.

### Pressure for Accountability

Pressure has been building on the N.C.A.A. and its members to provide more accountability about the academic progress of their athletes.

However, the group's response to most problems—setting more national rules that impose the same requirement on all colleges—is difficult in such areas as admissions because the colleges' missions and standards vary widely. Colleges also say such national regulations infringe on their autonomy.

"It's such a quagmire to try to legislate, because it's so institution-specific," said Thomas K. Hearn, Jr., president of Wake Forest University. "It's almost impossible to try to find some kind of common formula."

The N.C.A.A. defines special admits as athletes who did not meet a college's "regular, published entrance requirements but were admitted under special authority," according to the directions that accompany the 1990-91 academic-reporting forms.

That means something different to virtually every college—a fact that makes comparisons difficult, if not impossible.

Some institutions in Division I-A—in-

*Continued on Following Page*

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas A&M U. | 6,698 | 358 | 5.3 | 80 | 40 | 50.0 | 19 | 15 | 78.9 |
| Texas Christian U. | 1,152 | 30 | 2.6 | 95 | 18 | 18.9 | 26 | 14 | 53.8 |
| Texas Tech U. | 3,971 | 18 | 0.5 | 45 | 3 | 6.7 | 20 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Tulane U. | Declined to respond | | | | | | | | |
| U. S. Air Force Academy | 1,235 | 0 | n/a | 304 | 0 | n/a | 45 | 0 | n/a |
| U. S. Military Academy | 1,264 | 0 | n/a | 302 | 0 | n/a | 146 | 0 | n/a |
| U. S. Naval Academy | 1,333 | 0 | n/a | 258 | 0 | n/a | 91 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Akron | 3,655 | 0 | n/a | 62 | 0 | n/a | 15 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Alabama | 3,187 | 9 | 0.3 | 60 | 6 | 10.0 | 21 | 3 | 14.3 |
| U. of Arizona | 5,491 | 228 | 4.2 | 49 | 7 | 14.3 | 18 | 3 | 16.7 |
| U. of Arkansas at Fayetteville | 2,549 | 0 | n/a | 76 | 0 | n/a | 22 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of California at Berkeley | 3,915 | 251 | 6.4 | 207 | 48 | 23.2 | 21 | 17 | 81.0 |
| U. of California at Los Angeles | 4,411 | 239 | 5.4 | 108 | 49 | 45.4 | 35 | 18 | 51.4 |
| U. of Cincinnati | 4,849 | 0 | n/a | 111 | 0 | n/a | 36 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Colorado at Boulder | 3,601 | 512 | 14.2 | 80 | 36 | 45.0 | 29 | 20 | 69.0 |
| U. of Florida | 4,215 | 135 | 3.2 | 82 | 26 | 31.7 | 26 | 18 | 69.2 |
| U. of Georgia | 4,049 | 475 | 11.7 | 68 | 29 | 42.6 | 26 | 17 | 65.4 |
| U. of Hawaii | 2,175 | 100 | 4.6 | 73 | 18 | 24.7 | 25 | 11 | 44.0 |
| U. of Houston | 2,866 | 109 | 3.8 | 63 | 23 | 36.5 | 16 | 15 | 93.8 |
| U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign[1] | 5,254 | 898 | 17.1 | 105 | 90 | 85.7 | 39 | 36 | 92.3 |
| U. of Iowa | 3,612 | 241 | 6.7 | 121 | 22 | 18.2 | 34 | 10 | 29.4 |
| U. of Kansas | 3,730 | 100 | 2.7 | 87 | 5 | 5.7 | 31 | 5 | 16.1 |
| U. of Kentucky | 2,789 | 42 | 1.5 | 77 | 31 | 40.3 | 19 | 14 | 73.7 |
| U. of Louisville | 2,238 | 44 | 2.0 | 94 | 0 | n/a | 30 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Maryland at College Park | 3,341 | 124 | 3.7 | 130 | 18 | 13.8 | 30 | 15 | 50.0 |
| U. of Miami | Declined to respond | | | | | | | | |
| U. of Michigan | 4,894 | 0 | n/a | 123 | 0 | n/a | 27 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Minnesota –Twin Cities | 3,925 | 0 | n/a | 135 | 0 | n/a | 32 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Mississippi | 1,845 | 87 | 4.7 | 55 | 9 | 16.4 | 19 | 6 | 31.6 |
| U. of Missouri at Columbia | 4,000 | 155 | 3.9 | 82 | 5 | 6.1 | 25 | 1 | 4.0 |
| U. of Nebraska | 3,725 | 0 | n/a | 140 | 0 | n/a | 69 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Nevada at Las Vegas | 1,255 | 44 | 3.5 | 41 | 1 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of New Mexico | 1,917 | 168 | 8.8 | 54 | 5 | 9.3 | 18 | 4 | 22.2 |
| U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | 3,191 | 94 | 2.9 | 137 | 25 | 18.2 | 29 | 15 | 51.7 |
| U. of Notre Dame | 1,842 | 0 | n/a | 170 | 0 | n/a | 26 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Oklahoma | 2,421 | 48 | 2.0 | 78 | 17 | 21.8 | 23 | 6 | 26.1 |
| U. of Oregon | 2,033 | 84 | 4.1 | 51 | 13 | 25.5 | 17 | 9 | 52.9 |
| U. of the Pacific | 556 | 0 | n/a | 72 | 0 | n/a | 22 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Pittsburgh | Declined to respond | | | | | | | | |
| U. of South Carolina | 2,733 | 22 | 0.8 | 85 | 12 | 14.1 | 26 | 8 | 30.8 |
| U. of Southern California | 2,923 | 65 | 2.2 | 88 | 31 | 35.2 | 32 | 22 | 68.8 |
| U. of Southern Mississippi | 1,297 | 75 | 5.8 | 64 | 11 | 17.2 | 22 | 11 | 50.0 |
| U. of Tennessee at Knoxville | 3,390 | 10 | 0.3 | 81 | 1 | 1.2 | 27 | 1 | 3.7 |
| U. of Texas at Austin[1] | 6,760 | 226 | 3.3 | 85 | 68 | 80.0 | 25 | 25 | 100.0 |
| U. of Texas at El Paso | 4,974 | 334 | 6.7 | 36 | 2 | 5.6 | 21 | 2 | 9.5 |
| U. of Toledo | 5,139 | 0 | n/a | 75 | 0 | n/a | 22 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Tulsa | 541 | 66 | 12.2 | 48 | 16 | 33.3 | 24 | 13 | 54.2 |
| U. of Utah | Declined to respond | | | | | | | | |
| U. of Virginia | 2,574 | 0 | n/a | 89 | 0 | n/a | 23 | 0 | n/a |
| U. of Washington | 3,362 | 507 | 15.1 | 91 | 60 | 65.9 | 34 | 28 | 82.4 |
| U. of Wisconsin at Madison | 5,058 | 70 | 1.4 | 129 | 15 | 11.6 | 26 | 10 | 38.5 |
| U. of Wyoming | 1,635 | 62 | 3.8 | 93 | 1 | 1.1 | 46 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Utah State U. | Declined to respond | | | | | | | | |
| Vanderbilt U. | 1,336 | 0 | n/a | 55 | 0 | n/a | 25 | 0 | n/a |
| Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State U. | 4,217 | 9 | 0.2 | 113 | 9 | 8.0 | 39 | 9 | 23.1 |
| Wake Forest U. | 931 | 29 | 3.1 | 80 | 13 | 16.3 | 24 | 12 | 50.0 |
| Washington State U. | 2,541 | 158 | 6.2 | 88 | 15 | 17.0 | 34 | 14 | 41.2 |
| West Virginia U. | 3,671 | 16 | 0.4 | 183 | 3 | 1.6 | 36 | 3 | 8.3 |
| Western Michigan U. | 3,419 | 250 | 7.3 | 61 | 11 | 18.0 | 19 | 6 | 31.6 |
| **Totals** | **302,861** | **12,563** | **4.1%** | **9,404** | **1,644** | **17.5%** | **2,754** | **748** | **27.2%** |

† Declined to provide this information.

[1] Miami, Illinois, and Texas automatically declared most athletes as special admits because their applications were received after the university's normal deadline for applications.

[2] Rice automatically declared all athletes as special admits, regardless of their academic credentials.

# *Special Admission for Athletes Found to Be Widespread*

*Continued From Preceding Page*

special admissions at all. About two-thirds of those colleges are public universities that have open admissions and hence accept almost everyone who applies. The others are private universities that consider each applicant on a case-by-case basis, and have no published admissions cutoffs.

### A Variety of Procedures

Just because an institution says it has no special standards or policies for athletes, however, does not mean that its athletes fit the profile of the overall student body.

For example, football and men's basketball players at the University of Michigan, which lists no special admits, entered college in fall 1989 with an average Scholastic Aptitude Test score of 957, about 250 points below the average for all Michigan freshmen that year. (A perfect score is 1,600.) The average score of Michigan's football and basketball recruits on the American College Testing Program's standardized test was about 20, compared with 27 for all students.

The University of Virginia also lists no special admits in the 1989-90 academic year. But freshman football and basketball players who entered the university that year averaged 924 on the S.A.T., about 300 points below the average for all first-year students.

Just as potentially misleading as the colleges that list no special admits are those that list nearly all of their athletes as special admits. All athletes at Rice University, for instance, are automatically declared to be special admits, whether or not they meet the university's regular admissions standards. This is done, said Julie Griswald, an academic adviser to athletes, because the timing of the recruitment process for athletes virtually insures that they will miss the university's normal deadline for applications.

"Part of the reason athletes are special admits is for timing and part of it is because the academic standards are different," she said. "But I can't tell you which of the athletes would have been admitted under our regular admissions." ■

# Florida State U. Adopts Tougher Rules on Admitting Underprepared Athletes

Like many of the public universities in Division I-A of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Florida State University granted special admission to a much higher proportion of its athletes (50.7 per cent) than other students (5.6 per cent) in 1989.

But the days when "just about anybody with a decent academic record" could play sports at Florida State are past, says Pete Matarko, the director of admissions.

He and other Florida State officials say that the university is becoming much stingier in its admission of underprepared athletes, and that the faculty committee that oversees admissions has a new policy that ties the number of future exceptions to the classroom success of past "special admits."

"I predict that in 1991 you're going to see a drastic reduction in the numbers that are special admissions," said Mr. Matarko. "The admissions committee is getting tougher, and coaches realize it is getting harder to justify having those people come into the university."

Just a decade ago, Florida State had virtually open admissions, says Mr. Matarko. In the early 1980's, however, the university began to raise its admissions standards, imposing tougher requirements than the minimums ordered by the State Board of Regents.

By last year, most applicants were expected to attain at least a B-plus high-school average and to score at least 24 on the American College Testing Program's standardized tests. The average A.C.T. score for incoming freshmen in 1989 was 23; the average Scholastic Aptitude Test score was 1050.

As the admissions standards have increased, Florida State, in an effort to diversify its student body, has made a set number of exceptions in a number of different groups each year. Anyone who does not meet the regular admissions standards must be considered by the faculty committee.

About half of the special admits each year are participants in the university's Horizons Unlimited, an outreach program for underprivileged and underprepared students. Male and female athletes are the next-biggest group; dancers, artists, musicians, and a few others make up the rest.

The toughened standards have widened the gap between the academic performance of athletes and other students. Florida State's incoming football and basketball recruits in 1989-90 had an average S.A.T. of 751, about 300 points below the average for the freshman class.

### Careful Monitoring

A few years ago, Mr. Matarko says, the faculty admissions committee began holding directors and deans directly responsible for the academic performance of those admitted to their programs, especially those who fell short of the normal admissions standards.

"We monitor very carefully how the students we admit do in all these programs," said Ed Mellon, a chemistry professor and department chairman who also heads the faculty admissions panel.

From coaches, says Mr. Matarko, the committee wants to know, "What are you going to personally do to keep this person in school?"

In the future, "for every group of admits, we're going to be looking at the performance rate of the past group," says Mr. Matarko. "A sport that had a 20-per-cent graduation rate is going to have a much tougher time getting its people through than a sport that had a 60 per cent rate."

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

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## News Summary

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**The theory of black self-hatred** rests on shaky evidence from a small number of black children, a psychologist maintains: Page A5.

**Some physicists are criticizing** studies that purport to show links between cancer and low-level electromagnetic fields: Page A5.

**Financing of fellowships** in the humanities has increased slightly since 1983, but fewer scholars are receiving grants and the awards are worth less, a study has found: Page A15.

**In this tight budget year,** students are streaming to State Houses to lobby against tuition increases and for student aid: Page A21.

**More universities are withdrawing** charges they made to the government for the overhead costs of federally supported research: Page A21.

**Designed and taught** by undergraduates, a course at George Washington U. aims to turn students into active learners: Page A31.

**Issues of equity remain** as the College of William and Mary copes with a controversy that erupted when it tried to drop women's basketball and several other sports: Page A37.

**The first American university** in Eastern Europe is scheduled to begin offering classes in Bulgaria in the fall: Page A39.

**The Central European University,** a new institution with "elitist" goals, is ready to open in Prague: Page A39.


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**'OF SIGNIFICANT CONCERN'**

## *In Washington, Outlook for Colleges Worsens as Bad Publicity Abounds*

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY
WASHINGTON

College officials knew 1991 would be a tough year in Washington. A budget agreement signed last fall insured that advocates of student aid and more research spending would have to fight each other—and other domestic interests—for any meager increases that might be available.

But some officials and Congressional aides say the outlook has gone from bad to worse in the last few months, as colleges have suffered from negative publicity on a number of fronts. Reports that several leading universities have overcharged the government for the overhead costs associated with federal research have been the most embarrassing, but colleges have also suffered from bad press on student-loan defaults, low graduation rates, allegations of unconstitutional limits on free speech, and controversial affirmative-action policies.

Congressional aides say such negative images of higher education will probably affect this summer's deliberations over the 1992 budget. Some worry that the problems will also keep the reauthorized versions of the Higher Education Act from receiving widespread support when they are passed from committees to the House and Senate floor late this year or early in 1992. Broad support for the legislation is seen as crucial in attracting more money for aid programs in the future.

### Debate Over Tactics

"I wouldn't call it a crisis, but I would call it a matter of significant concern," says one Democratic aide.

Some Congressional aides say college officials must push their interests and those of their students by becoming more vocal on Capitol Hill. Other observers, however, say that college officials need to solve their problems be-

*Continued on Page A26*

## U.S. Plans Policies to Fight Harassment and Bias at Colleges

### Civil-rights office seeks to protect students, bar age discrimination

By SCOTT JASCHIK
WASHINGTON

The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights is planning to develop new policies next year to prevent sexual harassment of college students and age discrimination in admitting people to graduate and professional schools.

In addition, the department will soon complete previously announced projects to help colleges deal with incidents of racial harassment and to prevent sex discrimination in athletics programs. As part of the latter effort, the department is starting six compliance reviews, in which the sports programs of high schools and colleges will be closely analyzed for possible illegal discrimination.

### Weathering a Storm of Criticism

Two of those reviews will be at Iowa State University and Western Carolina University. The department would not reveal the sites of the other reviews last week because the institutions had not yet been notified.

Michael L. Williams, Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights, discussed the efforts in an interview last week. He said the civil-rights office had weathered the storm brought on in December by

*Continued on Page A26*

## *Giving to Higher Education Up 10% in 1989-90, but Some Say Recession Is Now Affecting Gifts*

By LIZ McMILLEN

Private contributions to the nation's colleges and universities rose 10 per cent in 1989-90, but prospects for the current year are not as bright. Some college fund raisers report that the recession has curbed charitable giving to their institutions, especially by major donors.

Total giving to colleges and universities increased to an estimated $9.8-billion in fiscal 1990, the second year of recovery from a 3.5-per-cent drop in 1988, one of the few such declines in the past 30 years. Taking inflation into account, overall giving grew by 5 per cent.

The latest figures, released last week by the Council for Aid to Education, cover the year ending June 30, 1990. Hence they do not include the period in which most economists say the recession began. A few college fund raisers said they expected their institutions to raise less in 1990-91 than they did last year.

### 'People Are Concerned'

"We are not going to reach $111-million this year unless something extraordinarily unusual happens," said Robert J. Haley, vice-president for development and alumni relations at the Johns Hopkins University, which raised nearly $112-million last year, a 33-per-cent increase over the previous year. The university had a good year in

*Continued on Page A29*

**What Professors Think: Results of a Survey**

- They feel tension between their teaching and research roles.
- They are critical of students' academic abilities and preparation.
- They say their institutions place a high value on prestige.

STORY AND FACT FILE ON PAGES A16-17

## Student Lobbyists 'Set the Tone of Priorities' for New Higher-Education Act

By BENJAMIN SCHONBERGER
WASHINGTON

In a city that has scores of lobbyists for higher education, Selena Dong of the United States Student Association is the only one who works solely on behalf of America's 13 million college students.

Squeezed with seven other people into the cluttered office of "the nation's oldest and largest student organization," Ms. Dong sits in a tattered chair at a desk piled high with newsletters, legislative updates, and little yellow notes with phone numbers scrawled on them. She apologizes for the computer on a table by the window: "That's mine," she says, smiling. "I brought that with me when I came to work here."

Julius A. Davis, president of the U.S.S.S.A. and a junior at the State University of New York at Albany, agrees that the association has little in common with slick, high-powered lobbying groups that stalk Capitol Hill. "We don't have the money of the gun lobby, and we don't own land, and, according to the people who are in office, students don't vote," he says.

But, Mr. Davis says, "whether people like it or not, we're the only student voice on the Hill. You can take it or leave it."

These days, more people are taking it. Buoyed by the remarkable success of a recent, U.S.S.S.A.-organized Congressional hearing, the student lobby has emerged as a legitimate player in this year's reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

Says Mr. Davis: "A lot of people who weren't returning our phone calls before are returning our phone calls."

At the March hearing, which one Congressional staff member called "one of the best we've had in a long time," 10 students gave inspired testimony about the inadequacy of student aid. The hearing clearly

*Continued on Page A22*

## MARGINALIA

Our March 27 attempt at humor in commenting on a couple of people's mistakes in spelling *its* and *it's* has brought us enough mail to warrant this note: We were just joking, folks, when we wrote at the end of the items, "Its wonderful to hear that" and "*Thats* wonderful to hear, too."

Wrote one reader: "*The Chronicle of Higher Education* should do a better job in 'proofing' its copy material. I could not believe the number of grammatical errors found in 'Marginalia.' Apparently, the writer (the proofer, too) doesn't know the difference between 'contractions' and 'possessions' [*sic*]."

■

A college that shall be nameless, for the protection of the person who squealed to us, has received this letter from the sheriff of Taney Country, Mo., addressed to "Mr. Public Relations Ofc':

"I am writing to you, Mr. Ofc . . .

". . . because I believe you are a law abiding citizen who has worked hard for what you have. I also believe you are fed up with those people who turn to crime.

"It's getting to be more often that I witness the lawless and criminal activities of persons who have little respect for the law. Tax dollars to fight them only go so far and competition is getting stronger every day.

"The Sheriffs of Missouri want to see tougher laws for criminals, longer prison sentences, mandatory life sentences and an overall improvement in our criminal justice system.

"But, we need your help to be successful. . . .

"If you will return the form below with your check for $20 (or more), you will receive by return mail a 1991 membership card, a star decal for your car, and all official publications of the [Missouri Sheriffs'] Association.

"Please, Mr. Ofc, be a part of our efforts and let us hear from you today."

■

From *American Archivist:*

"The workshop mentality also trains us to break archival subject matter into discreet blocks: here's the discussion of appraisal; there's the discussion of arrangement and description; and so on."

We won't tell a soul.

■

Notice on a bulletin board:

Benedictine College
Department of Music & Theatre Arts
presents
Gianni Schicchi
A One Act
Comic Opera
Sung in
English
by Giacomo Puccini

He has a great voice for a 133-year-old.

—C.G.

# In Brief

### Copies of Entrance Test for Medical School Stolen

AUSTIN, TEX.—Nearly 300 copies of the national examination used by medical schools to evaluate applicants were stolen from the Austin campus of the University of Texas shortly after the test was administered last month. It was the first time the new edition of the test had been used.

Six boxes containing question booklets for the Medical College Admission Test were stolen from a locked storage room in the university's testing center, said a spokesman for the campus police. A window had been broken to gain entry, he said.

The exam had been given earlier in the day to 262 people on the campus. About 25,000 took the nearly-six-hour test at about 480 sites nationwide.

The theft should not affect the selection of next year's medical students, according to a statement by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Scores at all sites will be considered valid. The association declined to comment further except to say it was taking steps to insure that the theft would not affect future examinations. The test is scheduled to be given next in September.

The test had just been revised to include an essay portion. The revisions were designed to encourage prospective students to study more than science-related subjects.

American College Testing, which administers the exam, has sent a test-security expert to assist the university police with the investigation.

### State Employees' Strike Ends in Montana

HELENA, MONT.—A five-day strike by more than 5,000 Montana public employees that had disrupted operations at all six of the state's four-year colleges and universities ended last week.

The employees, including many working at prisons and hospitals, voted to return to work when Gov. Stan Stephens signed a compromise bill granting raises of $1.15 an hour over two years.

Among the campus members of the Montana Public Employees Association were custodial workers, physical-plant employees, and secretaries.

Faculty members at the state's colleges and universities do not belong to the employees' union, but many of them honored picket lines and did not hold classes.

### Naval Academy Vessel Sinks After Collision

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—A U.S. Naval Academy training sloop sank in the Chesapeake Bay after it collided with a coal barge. One midshipman was thrown overboard and sustained the only reported injury. She was treated for hypothermia.

Attempts to recover the 60-foot training vessel were continuing last week, and the Navy hoped to salvage the boat soon, said Carol Feldman, the academy's director of public affairs. The sloop sank in 50 feet of water near the mouth of the Patuxent River, about 50 miles south of Annapolis.

The sloop, *American Promise*, was on an overnight training mission with a crew of three officers and nine midshipmen when it collided with the barge. The Navy is investigating the accident.

### 2-Year College Instructors Strike in Washington

DES MOINES, WASH.—Faculty members at Highline Community College here went on strike for two days to protest budget cuts, pay levels, and proposed cuts in health benefits.

At Spokane Community College and Spokane Falls Community College, instructors walked out for one day.

At Highline, faculty members voted to return to work the day after being ordered by a King County Superior Court judge to end their planned five-day strike. Judge Norman Quinn said state law clearly forbade such strikes.

Members of the Highline Community College Education Association, which represents 102 of the college's 135 full-time and approximately 250 part-time instructors, voted to end their strike after its second day. Highline faculty members will lose two days' pay as a result of their walkout.

Faculty members at Spokane and Spokane Falls Community Colleges voluntarily returned to work.

### Ex-Employee Fires Shots at U. of Mich. Building

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—A former employee of the University of Michigan, angry that he was unable to secure disability benefits from the institution, fired 19 shots from a semi-automatic rifle into the main administration building.

Roger Guiles fired at the Fleming Administration Building before dawn. A security guard was the only person in the building at the time. He was not hurt.

Mr. Guiles worked as a writer, research associate, and conference planner at the university's Institute of Science and Technology from 1979 to 1987. He left his job because he said he had chronic fatigue syndrome, and he sued for disability payments.

Police apprehended Mr. Guiles and he is being held in the Washtenaw County Jail. The bullets he fired at windows and doors caused from $10,000 to $20,000 in damage, a spokesman said.

### Graduate Students Strike at Santa Cruz

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Graduate-student employees at the University of California at Santa Cruz staged a two-day walkout last week to urge the university to give their union collective-bargaining rights.

As many as 75 per cent of classes were canceled as a result of the action, according to union leaders. University officials said they had not counted the cancella-

## *Inquiry at Prairie View Leads to New Indictments*

HEMPSTEAD, TEX.

A continuing investigation into charges of misconduct at Prairie View A&M University has resulted in more than a dozen new indictments against current and former employees and students.

Ten of the indictments handed down by a Waller County grand jury last week relate to the disappearance of nearly $41,000 in university funds. Among those indicted on a variety of charges, including theft, were Louis Rodriguez, former assistant to the vice-president for fiscal affairs and audits, and Freddie Williams, a former head teller in the university's business office.

The audit that resulted in the indictments was requested by the university's president, Julius W. Becton, Jr., and covered the period from August 1989 through November 1990. Mr. Becton took over as president in December 1989.

In a separate matter, the grand jury indicted the university's international student affairs adviser, Farquema Amadu Sirleaf, and three Prairie View students. Investigators said that some foreign students had paid bribes to Mr. Sirleaf to have their grades changed and to win eligibility for lower, in-state tuition. Mr. Sirleaf is charged with tampering with government records, bribery, and official misconduct. Investigators said more charges were expected.

Eddie J. Davis, deputy chancellor for finance and administration of the Texas A&M University System, said "procedures and management oversight were lax" in recent years, but added that "solid progress" was being made.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

## *Institute Chief's CIA Sabbatical Causes Campus Furor*

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

A student group at the Rochester Institute of Technology is calling for the resignation of the university's president because of his work in recent months for the Central Intelligence Agency.

President M. Richard Rose has been on a four-month sabbatical leave since February, working for the C.I.A. at its headquarters in Langley, Va. He is studying the agency's future personnel requirements and its training and education needs. Mr. Rose, a retired Marine reservist, worked in the Nixon Administration as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for training and education.

Mr. Rose said he had been thinking about taking a leave from the university when he was contacted by the agency during the Persian Gulf war. He said he had been asked to return to active duty for a military assignment of six months or more, but declined because of the time commitment.

Initially he was not authorized to tell the campus community that he would be working for the C.I.A. because he thought he would be operating under military orders. Mr. Rose said he viewed the time at the C.I.A. as an opportunity to serve his country.

#### Work Called 'Incompatible'

A student group called the R.I.T. Community for Peace and Justice is circulating a petition that calls for Mr. Rose's resignation and contends that his work for the agency is "incompatible" with academic freedom. The group is also asking that C.I.A. recruiters be banned from the campus and calling for the removal of a C.I.A. agent who is currently pursuing a doctorate at the institute. The C.I.A. has agents called "officers-in-residence" who are pursuing advanced degrees on about 12 U.S. campuses.

Jack F. Smith, the institute's vice-president for communications, said the agent studying at R.I.T. was getting his doctorate in imaging science and does not teach, lecture, or recruit on the campus. "It's similar to any industry sending a graduate student to study here," he said.

Adrian S. White, student-body president, said the student government was waiting to get more information about the controversy and did not support the call for Mr. Rose's resignation at this time.

Tom Gosnell, chairman of the institute's Board of Trustees, said the board supported Mr. Rose's decision to work at the agency.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

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# Personal & Professional

## 'In' Box

**Was there ever a golden age when teaching reigned supreme at universities, or is it a myth?**

That question was posed by Derek Bok, the president of Harvard University, at the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies last month.

Mr. Bok noted that a 1939 report on teaching at Harvard concluded that "the difficulty with Harvard teaching is that the personnel is not selected or advanced with teaching ability as a major consideration; and since it is not believed by instructors to be a major criterion, they do not devote sufficient time and thought to teaching." The problem, he said, is not that teaching has slipped, "but that now, as in the past, there is ample room for improvement."

Among other things, he said, Harvard has taken steps to make sure that foreign instructors have strong English skills and that faculty members are more carefully evaluated. Soon it plans to use teaching portfolios—a collection of materials that document a professor's teaching skills.

Mr. Bok also suggested that while it has become customary to link the neglect of teaching with expectations for research, the two are in fact separate problems. Professors who publish aren't necessarily worse teachers and may in fact be better ones, he said. Nonetheless, he acknowledged that many professors believe the current faculty-reward system places a premium on the quantity of scholarly work produced. "To me that's appalling," he said.

■

**After Mr. Bok spoke, Sylvia Grider, an associate professor of anthropology and history at Texas A&M University, got in a few words—and laughs—on behalf of professors.**

Despite the recent wave of enthusiasm for teaching expressed by several major research universities, including Harvard, Ms. Grider said the pressure to "publish or perish" had alienated many professors from administrators.

Ms. Grider, who is also president-elect of the American Folklore Society, turned to her discipline—whose members specialize in interpreting traditions—to demonstrate her point. Anti-administration jokes, she said, are among the most common oral traditions in academe.

Ms. Grider said she appreciated the new emphasis on teaching but worried that some jokes she had heard, maligning the profession, revealed how people really feel.

For example: "Do you know what an assistant dean is? A mouse in training to be a rat." And to the familiar expression "Those who can, do; those who can't, teach," she added this one: "Those who can't teach, teach teachers."

There were a few others: "The rich get richer, the poor get teachers." And finally: "Jesus Christ was a good teacher, but he didn't publish."

# Professors Feel Conflict Between Roles in Teaching and Research, Say Students Are Badly Prepared

## Survey of 35,000 faculty members at 392 colleges shows 37% think tenure is an 'outmoded' concept

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

College and university professors feel a conflict between their teaching and research roles, believe their students are badly prepared academically, and think their campuses place a high priority on institutional prestige, a nationwide survey has found.

The survey, conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles, examined faculty opinions on a broad range of issues, including teaching, values, political orientation, and the quality of professors' personal lives. It was based on responses from 35,478 professors at 392 institutions.

A report of the study, "The American College Teacher," also included these findings:

- Thirty-seven per cent of all professors—and 29 per cent of those with tenure—felt tenure was an "outmoded" concept.
- Faculty members felt the most stress from time pressures and the lack of personal time.
- Despite their concerns, 83 per cent of professors felt they had considerable autonomy in their jobs and would choose the same profession if they had to make the choice again.
- Most professors described their political views as "moderate" or "liberal." The results broke down this way: "moderate," 40 per cent; "liberal," 37 per cent; "conservative," 18 per cent; "far left," 5 per cent; and "far right," 0.4 per cent. Those at two-year colleges tended to be more conservative, with 25 per cent describing themselves that way.
- One-fifth of all professors—and 27 per cent of those at two-year colleges—said campuses had the right to ban speakers with "extreme" views. At public universities, the proportion fell to about 12 per cent.
- Only 12 per cent of all professors—but more than one-fifth of those at public universities—felt there was a lot of racial conflict at their institutions.
- Only 11 per cent of all professors—and 8 per cent of those at two-year colleges—said they used readings on issues relating to race or gender in most of their undergraduate courses. Yet more than one-third thought many courses at their institutions included a minority perspective.

**Professional goals noted as essential or very important**

| | |
|---|---|
| Engage in research | 58.5% |
| Engage in outside activities | 52.5 |
| Provide services to the community | 43.4 |
| Participate in committee or other administrative work | 29.2 |
| Be a good colleague | 80.0 |
| Be a good teacher | 98.2 |

SOURCE: 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY

**"One big surprise—and a disappointment—was that faculty seem to be very critical of their students' academic abilities and preparation."**

The findings, along with data from recent faculty surveys conducted by the Education Department and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, help provide a clearer portrait of the nation's professoriate than was available previously. The information is expected to be useful to higher-education officials who are under pressure to improve undergraduate education, and who are concerned about a future shortage of high-quality professors.

### Examining Attitudes and Values

The latest survey used data from institutions that also take part in the U.C.L.A. institute's annual freshman survey (*The Chronicle*, January 30).

Alexander W. Astin, a professor of higher education at U.C.L.A. and a co-author of the report, said the survey team especially wanted to examine attitudes about teaching strategies and values, since little information was available on those subjects. He said the survey would help higher-education officials see how professors view students and thus influence the learning process.

"One big surprise—and a disappoint-

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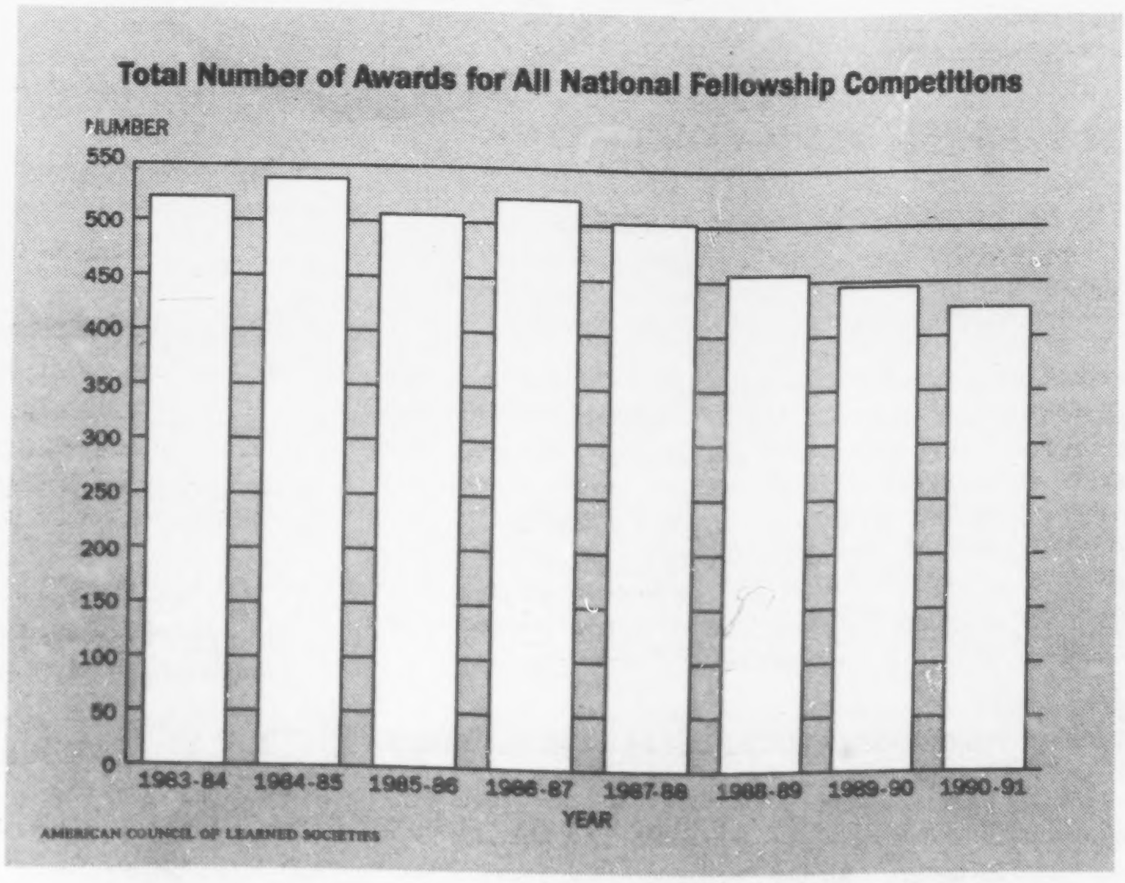
# *Humanities Fellowships Said to Reach Fewer Scholars and Be Worth Less*




NEW YORK

Financing of fellowships for humanities scholars has increased slightly since academic 1983-84, but fewer people are receiving grants and their awards are worth less, a study by the American Council of Learned Societies has found.

A report of the study, "Fellowships in the Humanities," examined the four major programs that provide research fellowships. They are the National Endowment for the Humanities, which this year is providing 64 per cent of the grant money for such fellowships; the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, which is providing 18 per cent; the American Council of Learned Societies, 10 per cent; and the National Humanities Center, 8 per cent.

"In general, the data reported in this document present a depressing picture of declining resources to support the work of individual scholars in the humanities," the report concludes.

For the current academic year, the four

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